His Phrent of Veto Rouses Rodgers to Fight for Personnel of 96,000.

135,000 MEN NEEDED

Moreover the People Are Insisting Full Treaty Quota of Warships Be Kept.

SCRAPPERS' WASTE MUCH

Demand Growing to Convert Ships for Use and for Adequate Naval Bases.

By GRASER SCHORNSTHEIMER.

The announcement that President

The public should demand to be informed of the navy's needs by its board of experts—the G neral Board of the navy. Every source of information sceret or otherwise, is at the disposal of this board, but their findings, unless officially released by the Secretary of the Navy, must remain secret and useless in the archives of the department.

135,000 Men Needed.

Should the opinion of the General Roard be made public, I venture to state, it would call for a naval personnel of around 135,000 men for the next fiscal year. This force is necessary to maintain our established ratio to prevent deterioration in our ships and to make our mational sincerity fell among the nations of the world. Anything less is halfway.

The President's announcement forcibly brings to mind that men alone do not make a navy. Ships, docks, fuel, general supplies, ordnance and other items must be carefully looked after. And the President holds that the navy must be maintained materially as well as with men.

No one has yet forgotten the fight put up by our delegates to the arms conference for two battleahips to offset the value of the Japanese Mutsu. Because of the retention of that great ship by Japan, the British may build two entirely new 27,000 ton ships from the keel up. We are to complete the West Virsinia and the Colorado. These ships are about 75 percent. of their total cost has already been expended. True, they are not so large, so fast, or so powerful safe the Japanese ships. They have at least 90 per cent. of the power of these Japanese ships. They are our consolation prize for the retention of the Mutsu. They must be come. tion of the Mutsu. They must be con pleted if we are to retain our material battleship ratio of 5 to 5 for England and 3 for Japan.

Wish to Scrap the Navy.

However, it has developed that there are those in Congress who are refusing to allow the appropriation for the completion of these ships. These Congressmen can unearth no scandal as to the design or the contracts for the ships, they merely wish to scrap the navy in its entirety without any international agreement.

Almost the same situation has developed in the case of the Omana class of ten light cruisers. These vessels will be very excellent ones, far ahead of any of their foreign contemporaries foreign contemporaries, when or their foreign contemporaries, when complete. Foreign nations were forced to recognize our lack of the type at the conference. At present we haven't a single modern fast cruiser in our navy to fifty in the British navy and two dozen, built and building, in the Japanese navy. Not only may we complete these ships under the terms of the naval treaty, but build new ones as well. We may even retain all of our old armored cruisers, because of our great lack of the right types, even though most of our armored cruisers are outside the treaty limits. Three of them carry lench guns, while the treaty prescribes that the 5-inch gun shall be the largest carried and eight of them are over 14,000 tons displacement, while the treaty provides that no cruisers shall exceed 10,000 tons.

outlding, Congress stands ready to refuse even enough money to complete the few vessels we have on the stocks and absolutly declines to pass the necessary appropriations to allow us to maintain our ratio with England and Japan We haven't a flottilla leader in our Navy, while every other service has them in numbbers. But Congress win not provide even one of these very neces-tary little ships.

sign can be changed, reducing their displacements to 32,000 tone and giving them the necessary characteristics for alreraft carriers. This can be done at a saving of \$10,000,000 ner ship and unless Congress provides the necessary funds to make this change, not only will this money be lost on the scrap heap, but \$70,000,000 more will have to be appropriated in the near future for two entirely new ships.

The necessity for a proper appropriation for fuel must be recognized. A year ago Kelley, Madden and others contested the proper appropriation so hotly that, despite the warnings of the Navy Department, Senator Poindexter and others, it was not passed and an appropriation which scarcely covered the necessary harbor movements was sub-

sending ships to sen, it is not po e to train the fleet to fight. The

quite an argument with Japan, America was forced to agree to status quo in the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, the Aleutian Islands and all parts of the Hawaiian group, with the single exception of Pearl Harbor. Therefore, it will be impossible for us to build up our facilities in the prescribed areas and conversely we must build them up in the upperlyinged ones.

Need of Basing Facilities.

The announcement that President Harding would veto the drastic naval cuts proposed by Representative Kelley and his committee is the most refreshing news that naval men have heard in more than a year; but on top of this announcement Representative Rodgers of Massachusetts proposes not only to oppose the Kelley King combination, which demands a navy of from 50,000 to 65,000, but to fight for a naval personnel of 96,000 men, 16,000 more than Secretary Denby demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby by demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby demanded.

There are those whe will ask if Secretary Denby demanded.

The answer is that Secretary Denby was asking only what he believed he could get from Congress, I doubt if Representative Rodgers's bill provides fully for the navy we may retain. But then a saving, if only a political one, must be shown the taxpayers for next election.

The public should demand to be informed of the navy's needs by its board of experts—the G-neral Board of the fleet are far from the state of the fleet are far from the post of the fleet are far from the fleet a We never have had adequate basing facilities in the Hawalians, Guam, the

to the preserved specimens they have a small managerie of living animals for the National Zoological Garden in Washington."

CIVIL WAR DAY FOR 69TH.

The departure of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment for the front at the outbreak of the civil war will be celebrated at a smoker and entertainment to be given by the Sixty-ninth Veteran Corps at the armory, Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, Saturday evening, April 22. The corps was organized in 1875 and includes in its membership veterang of the civil. Spanish-American and world wars.

Arrangements are being made to erect memorials in a Protestant and Jewish cemetery in memory of the men of those faiths killed while members of the Sixty-ninth. The corps aiready has

Sixty-ninth. The corps already has creeted a monument in Calvary Cem-etery in honor of the regiment's Catho-

TEACHERS QUIT: 20,000 CHILDREN IN HOLIDAY Southampton Schools Closed

by Cut in Salaries.

raking appropriations to save the 20,(a0,000 tied up in two buttle crubers,
which are more than 30 per cent, comlete. True, we cannot complete the
which are buttle crubers, but their deliber are receiving full pay from
their "labor" union.

BIG RETURNS TO U.S. UNDER SHIP AID LAW Events Covering Several Months in 50th Celebration.

Nearly Billion a Year Through Ocean Freights and In-

Administration Foresees Great Gain if Subsidy Program Goes Through.

New York Herald Burcan, | Washington, D. C., April 8, | Nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year would There is another vasily important phase of maintaining our ratio. One of the most perplexing problems of the Arms Conference was that of basing facilities and fortifications. After quite an argument with Japan. American Merchant Marine could be built up and developed to the standard of operation planned by President Harding and officials of the United States. Shipping Board. Gross earnings of this figure each year can be expected ulti-mately, according to officials. If the Ad-ministration's ship aid program meets the approval of Congress and succeed-ing administrations carry through the plans.

plans.

The working out of the program may require ten years, but benefits will begin to accrue almost immediately, it is promised to American ship operators and American exporters, Gradually the benefits will increase, officials say, until with the merchant marine at a successful standard of operation the United States will be rated as a scafaring nation.

The British merchant marine, largest in the world, earned in excess of \$1.000,000,000 each year during the war and before. British merchantmen now total in the neighborhood of 12,900,000 tons and the United States has about tons and the United States has about

cific are limited by international agreement.

The army enters into this phase, for these basing facilities must be protected. The ridiculous state of our coast defenses in the Pacific is due solely to the attitude of Congress. The Philippines are practically defenseless, as are the rest of our island possessions. And the mainland is in little better shape.

The Panama Canal is no source of strength to the United States. It has been allowed to become our heel of Achilles. When President Harding was in Panama, shortly before taking office, he found the defenses entirely imadequate. There was only one old 16-inch gun there, and that single gun was at the Atlantic entrance to the canal. To

For some time it was widely announced by the pacifists that the American public was against its navy. The coposite is the case. Editorial opinion on both coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced forces be maintained. Even frontom hoth coasts demands that our reduced to the forgotted forces and sagnise the partition becomes an according to the force of the force of

in New Pair of Giraffes Cost Millions in Paper Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. | Berlin, April S.

New York Heraid Bareau. Berlin. April S. Berlin. April S. The animals in the German zoos are eating their weight in paper marks and therefore are giving the budget experts trouble. Because lack of funds prevents the purchase of new animals Germany is taking particular pains to keep alive the animals now owned.

For example, a baby chimpanzee was sent for treatment to Berlin's best baby hospital The giraffes died during the war and because a new pair would cost 2,500,000 marks they cannot be replaced. That llons are not so rare in Germany is indicated by the fact that their price is less than half that of giraffes. The richest inhabitant of the Berlin zoo is a richest inhabitant of the Berlin zoo is a dwarf rhinoceros with a baby worth

MEETING TO CONSIDER Connected With Revising Cal-

endar, Says Abbe Moreux. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK BERALD

CHARITIES ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY ON MAY 11

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday announced plans for a program in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. Events covering a period of several months in New York city and throughout the State will start with a meeting in Town Hall on May 11, the actual anniversary date. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, is honorary chairman of the celebration committee, which includes Senators Wadsworth and Calder. Dr. John H. Finley will be in active charge of the celebration as chairman. Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, who formed the association at a meeting of a group of friends of the Civil War Sanitary Commission in the home of her parents at 19 West Thirty-first street, is still actively interested.

The association was formed to ameliorate conditions in the almshouses, which were then practically the sole public provision for orphans, sick, insane and dependent oid people. It brought about the transfer of the insane to State hospitals. All the training schools for nurses in America go back to the establishment by the association of a school at Bellevue Hospital. Before this nursing in even the best of private hospitals was looked upon as menial service. The association has constantly tried to immade practically a day long inspection.

SCHOOL TONSILITIS INCREASED 10 P. C.

Causes More Absences Than Anything Else; 800 Free Operations at Hospital.

Since the opening of the Tonsil Hospital, at 153 East Sixty-second street, in March, 1921, over 800 free tonsil operations have been performed for the poor, it was announced yesterday. The staff is made up of specialists who volunteer their services. The hospital has a capacity of 2,000 cases a year and was organized to care for the thousands of New York city children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations whose parents are unable to pay the usual fee.

According to the report of the New York Academy of Medicine, the percentage of school children needing tonsil or adenoid operations has increased from ten per cent, to fifteen per cent, in the last ten years. This infection, it is asserted, causes more school absences than two miles at minute.

Gen. Patrick started his inspection at San Antonio, where by earth and by air looked over Kelly Fields Nos. 1 and 2. Brooks Field and the Air Service depot and witnessed en aerial review. He also looked over Camp Stanley from the air, observing the bombing and gungary range. These inspections consumed two of the five days.

Off for More Inspections.

The Air Service chief then "hopped" to Love Field, Dallas: Post Field, Fort Worth, Barron and Taliaferro fields, at Fort Worth; Call Field, near Wichitas In the flight from Post Field to Ellington Field. Houston, bad weather prevented flying in the morning, and

It was to relieve this situation that the Tonsil Hospital was organized as a preventive charity. It was argued that if children by this operation can be spared future iliness the need of more serious hospital treatment later would be obviated. Deafness, mastoiditis, rheumatism, heart disease and other complications are all made less probable by the comparatively simple tonsil and adenoid operations. The Tonsil Hospital is aided by receiving patients referred to it from schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions.

Each child is given two careful examinations by a throat specialist before the operation is performed and two during the following week. The Tonsil Hospital, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Presbyterian, Post-Graduate, St. Luke's and Bellevue Hospitals, from which institutions patients are referred. By excluding all other types of cases, the danger of infection to patients at a crucial period is obviated. The hospital has a resident physician, forty-three throat specialists who give their services, a staff of forty-eight volunteer nurses, many of whom have served in Prance, and a graduate nurse in charge of the ward at night. A volunteer Social Service Department in connection with the clinic takes care of the follow up work. cand child is given two careful eximations by a throat specialist before operation is performed and two ing the following week. The Tonsil sital has the cooperation of the Mansital has the cooperation of the Internal has the connection between passenger and land subscriber. These tests were very successful, but it was found that operation was somewhat limited by the "right of was provided by Palcing the Cooperation of America, the Gentleman of the Cooperation of America, the

Depicts Tragic Fate of Aristocracy Under Red Rule. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. | Berlin, April 8. The anti-Bolshevist film entitled "The Round Dance of Death" is similar to the German propaganda film "The Auction of Souls" and is creating a sensation in

of Souls" and is creating a sensation in Berlin particularly by reason of the large number of Bolsheviki in Berlin. The film depicts the tragic fate of the Russian aristocracy. A young count is forced to join the Red army, while his wife is brought before the revolutionary tribunal. After a struggle with a former servant, who had become a commissary and attempts to force his love upon her, the wife escapes.

A princess who joins the communists through idealism is made heartsick by the brutality of the Bolsheviki and flees. The leading character is named Olga Tschechow, after the niece of a famous Russian author. The plot is taken from an anti-Bolshevist novel by Maxim Chrumow.

GERMAN CHILDREN ARE WELL NOURISHED figures:

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Berlin. April 5.

"Strictly speaking, it is impossible to talk generally any more of undernourished children in Germany." declares a statement by the German Red Cross, giving the results of an analysis of medical reports in schools in German cities. Many children are suffering with weakness owing to underfeeding during the war and are in need of regular fresh air vacations; but the supply of food last year is described as fairly adequate. Especially the milk supply in most cities has been managed so that children obtained at least the minimum require. FIXED EASTER DATE tained at least the minimum require

> BABY ON VOTING LIST. QUESTIONS STUMPED IT

AIRPLANE PROVES TIME SAVING VALUE

Major-Gen. Patrick Makes Inspection Trip of Wide Range in Five Days.

LPOSTAL SERVICE SAFER

Miss Miami Wreck Shows the Need of Laws to Regulate Aviation.

made practically a day long inspection The total mileage covered from field to field by airplane was nine hundred

saved by traveling by plane instead of saved by traveling by plane instead of by railroad it is not possible to esti-mate, owing to the fact that he gained not alone in the trips from place to place in Texas and Oklahoma, but also in the actual inspection work at the big fields, which he surveyed by air. Some idea of the saving may be had, how-ever, from the fact that on what was probably the longest flight, from San Antonio to Dallas, he covered the 275 miles in two hours and fifteer minutes, a sneed of more than two miles a min-ute.

York Academy of Medicine, the percentage of school children needing tonsil or adenoid operations has increased from ten per cent. to fifteen per cent. in the last ten years. This infection, it is asserted, causes more school absences than any other illness. Modern treatment requires more time for the care of each case and the hospitals are overtaxed. Some have waiting lists of from 200 to 700 patients and make appointments for from one week to nine months in advance.

It was to relieve this situation that clouds and tornadoes to the east. The planes passed two rain storms and then at Fort Worth dove into the dark clouds and zigzagged through to Dallas, where the ships beat a heavy downpour by minutes and laid up for the night.

Next morning a start in the rain was made for Elington Field and the bad weather was soon left behind by the swift ships. Gen. Patrick flew in a De Haviland 4-B. piloted by Major H. A. Dargue, and Lieuts. Durks and Dunton of Kelly Field escorted them in a similar ship.

Air Mail Service Safer.

The startling progress in commercial aviation in France since the war is graphically shown in a recent statement issued by the French Department of Aeronautics and Air Transport. The following is a summary of the official

GOVERNMENT TEACHES MAKING OF RADIO SETS Instructions Given for Outfit

Costing \$10.70 to \$14.70.

The Newest Big Broadcasting Station



The latest of the large and growing family of great radio stations devoted to the broadcasting of information and concerts is the plant in the Walker-Lispenard building of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The picture shows the station as it will look when the two towers of one hundred feet are completed and the "T" type aerial

SHIP TO TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE AT SAME TIME

More Experiments Planned on Liner America's Next Trip-Present Duplex 'Phone Set Developed After Years of Tests and Research Work.

By E. V. AMY,

Radio Corporation of America.

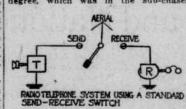
Through the courtesy of officiels of the United States line a number of further experiments will be made on the voyage of the steamship America from this port on April 15, to supplement the valuable data which was obtained on the last two voyages on the subject of duplex or two-way radio telephony. These experiments will be especially directed towards simultaneous operation of the radio telephone and telegraph systems, so that a passenger or a short station telephone subscriber may obtain telephone connection by radio without reference to any telegraphic message work Radio Corporation of America ence to any telegraphic message work which may be taking place on the ship

ment.

Sees Need for Air Laws.

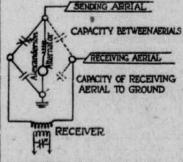
The disaster of Miss Miami, the flying boat in which five persons were drowned when the machine was compelled to alight on the ocean during a flight between Miami and Bimini, is a stariling reminder to Congress of the need for air laws, according to Aviation, an aeronautical periodical.

"Steamships and motor boats are subject to Government inspection and to the observance of safety rules, yet civil aircraft have been operating for the last two years without having to fuifill any such requirements," Aviation says, in recompanding the sub-chaser of th

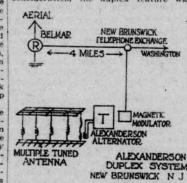


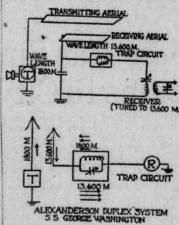
fleet of the United States Navy during the war, these send receive switches were a part of the equipment, for, alwere a part of the equipment, for, although every one appreciated at that time that two way operation was desirable, there was no time for developing such a system. Instead of the conventional signal "K." after an operator had finished speaking he told his distant cooperator to "come in" or 'come back"; some saying 'over" or 'shift" instead. Obviously, this led to confusion.

One of the earliest experiments in actual duplex operation was made by E. F. W. Alexanderson, now chief engineer of Radioi Corporation, through the courtesy of the United States Navy. Here the transmitter and receiver were made respectively the battery and test galvanometer of a radio wheatstone bridge.



washington, in which radio telephone messages were interchanged under two way conditions. At New Brunswick an Alexanderson alternator was used and on the ship a valve transmitter. On the shore end, where space was not a serious consideration, the duplex feature was





Washington in the harbor of Brest, France, a distance of more than 3,000

France, a distance of more than 3,000 miles.

In the installation recently tried out on the S. S. America the circuit was to some extent similar to that used on the George Washington, but with additional refinements as developed by the progress of the art. Thee improvements represented a small further advance over the previous installations and thus the America's installation may well be said to be the best radio telephone system that exists to-day.

This particular development of the two way radio telephone, the latest in the field, was originally worked out by the engineers of the Western Electric Company, and the particular apparatus tested on the ship was designed and

the engineers of the Western Electric Company, and the particular apparatus tested on the ship was designed and manufactured by the General Electric Company according to its own radio methods, but following the main idea of the original design. It is expected that after all the details have been finally worked out the delay in establishing connections between shore and ship and the certainty of service will not be different from that experienced in ordinary overland communication.

The necessity for careful service trials of all new methods before giving them to the public explains the apparent delay that has existed in making ship to shore telephony available for commercial purposes. Plans have been worked out whereby the Radio Corporation of America will install on ships carrying its equipment combined radio telegraph and telephone equipment capable of giving several radio telephone "ether toll lines" to land, which will be picked up on the shore end by "Radio Exchange" at Deal Beach, N. J., operated by the American Company, and thence transferred to any foll line on the American continent. Tests between ship and shore have been going on for almost two years under the auspices of the American Tetephone and Telegraph Special Cable to The New York Heads.
Special Cab

HOW TIME SIGNALS ARE SENT BY RADIO

Complicated Process at Arlington That Sets Watches Throughout East.

PITTSBURGH, April 8 .- The time signals from Arlington, which set hundreds of thousands of watches all over the country, go through a very complicated process in virtually no time in order that they may be "stepped down" to within the limits of the receiving sets

within the limits of the receiving sets of broadcast listeners in this part of the East.

At KDKA, the Westinghouse broadcasting station here, this explanation of the process has been given:

"These signals come from Arlington over a 2,500 meter wave length and are sent out from KDKA over a wave length of 350 meters. To do this KDKA must receive and transmit at the same time, not an easy accomplishment, when it is remembered that the antenna, at one point not being more than twenty feet distant. One of the problems has been how to eliminate the induction and radiation from our transmitting apparatus, which is necessarily picked up by the receiving antenna and other receiving equipment.

"In many cases the rignals received."

receiving antenna and other receiving equipment.

"In many cases the signals received are so weak, due to atmospheric conditions, that it is necessary to amplify them in the detector tube of our regenerator receiver and this may result in changing somewhat the original characteristics of the Arlington code. Usually, however, the signals transmitted are very accurate reproductions of those received and when trouble is experienced it is in many cases due to the fact that the transmission from Arlington has not been entirely satisfactory.

"After being amplified in the detector tube of the receiver at KDKA the signals are stepped up through several radio frequency amplifiers and a specially constructed combination telephone receiver and microphone delivers them to the amplifier of our broadcasting station, which sends them out on the 360 meter wave length.

"Of course, all this is accomplished with no appreciable loss of time so that you may set your watch by these signals and be absolutely confident that it is correct.

"These signals are given between 9:75

and be absolutely confident that it is correct,

"These signals are given between 9:76
P. M. and 10 P. M. Eastern standard time. Each second of the Naval Observatory clock is sent out as a dot making a distinct tick in your phones. The tick for the twenty-ninth second of each minute is omitted, making a noticeable pause. At the end of each minute the signals are omitted for several seconds, making a longer pause. At the end of the fifty-ninth minute the signals are omitted for ten seconds making a much longer pause.

much longer pause.

"This silence is broken by a dash, which is heard as a continuous sound for several seconds. The beginning of this dash is the zero second of the new hour, or exactly 10 o'clock, 75th meridian time.

time.

"A convenient way to check your watch is to follow the second hand during the first part of the signals, thus noting the position of the second hand relative to the end of the minute. The minute hand should be observed during the fifty-ninth minute and checked with the signal for 10 P. M. In this way you can tell exactly how many minutes and seconds your watch needs to be changed."

shore end; whereas the General Electric Company for almost a year has been perfecting its apparatus so as to give the necessary ship cooperation. taking as a basis the original ship design of the Western Electric Company and modifying it to suit existing radio traffic conditions. Not until every one has been satisfied, by frequent tests, that no possible flaw exists in the working, including duplex telephone and simultancluding duplex telephone and simultan-cous telegraphy and telephony, will the service be thrown open to the public. But when it is thrown open there will be no possibility of failure due to un-foreseen complications. The price of perfection is waiting for further devel-opment and research.

MILLER SCHOOL BROADWAY . HETE ST. Established 1894 The Training School for Many Hundreds of New York's Suc-cessful Business Men and

COURSES IN SECRETARIAL EFFICIENCY, BOOKKEEP-ING, STENOGRAPHY, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, ETC. DAY & NIGHT SESSIONS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. A Complete Catalogue Will Be Cheerfully Sent Upon Request. U.S. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES SET Pifth Avenue (At 44th St.)

The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Individual instruction only. Write for Catalog 16. PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street Secretarial training: individual instruction. Students under sixten not admitted.
PRATT BUILDING, West 45th St.

WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL
Sth Ave. & 125th St.
Largest Because Boat.
Every Wood Graduate in high-salaried position ART OF SELF DEFENSE. Why don't people learn to protect them-selves? Lessons given at your home. Call PROP. NAKAE, Rhinelander 8930. BRANDON DRAMATIC STUDIO—Acting, elecution, makeup; special children's classes, 223 W. 70th. Columbus 3635.
ENGLISH grammar, rhetoric, literature; Boston prenunciation. BLANCHARD, 68
West 71st. Columbus 3228.

ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, frigonometry, draughting, surveying. MONDELL, 280 Madison av. WANTED—Teacher for private lessons, elementary elecution; state full particulars. C 2153 Herald, Harald sq.

CULTURED giri (California-London) teaches English, Spanish, French. 182 W. 72d st. LANGUAGES. Learn Languages the BERLITZ SCHOOL

30 W. 34th St. Tel. Penn. 1188 218 Livingston St., Bklyn-Main 1946 TRAVELERS Sceryday Language in Twenty Leasons. SERGIO SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

14th year at 315 5th Av. Tel. Longace 4194
SPANISH conversation; easiest rapid in atruction, \$10 monthly; evening commercial cleases forming, 5:35 and 6:20. PRU-NERA, Studio 180 B'way. Cert. 6526. Branch, 166 W. 96th.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

114-116 EAST 85TH ST HIGH CLASS INTRUCTORS In all Branches of Music, TERMS MODERATE, SEND FOR GATALOGUE.